

**For Industrial Association (concluded)—Notices of New Books—Annual Commercial Statement, &c., and an Association Article, see First Page.**

**For a Japanese Festival, and Statistics of the Agriculture of the United States, see Last Page.**

**The North Eastern Boundary-Trouble Approached.**

The happy conclusion of an arrangement between our Government and the Special Embassador of England with regard to our North-Eastern Boundary—an arrangement which has received the deliberate and unanimous sanction of seven Commissioners deputed by the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts—all gentlemen of high character, perfect acquaintance with the subject, and united by sympathies and interests with both of the great Political parties—had hardly been announced to the country, exciting sensations of joy wherever it is received, before we are visited with a new and striking manifestation of the depravity and recklessness of Loco-Focoism. The speeches of Messrs. GOWEN, of Miss, and BLACK, of Ga. in the House on Saturday, with the corresponding demonstration of *The Globe*, leave no room for doubt that an intrigue was set on foot immediately on the conclusion of the adjustment to defend and subvert it, or at any rate to make it a boggy and a stalking-horse for demagogical perversion throughout the Country.

The wantonness and atrocity of this movement are obvious enough; but the extent and enormity of the mischief its success will inflict on the Country can hardly be realized. For years we have been at issue with Great Britain on the subject of this Boundary, and during this term each party has spent far more in surveys, negotiations and military demonstrations growing out of this variance than the whole Territory is actually worth. The subject is one of great intrinsic difficulty; for, while the legal right seems pretty clearly with us, there is still force in the British claim, considered on grounds of equity and comity. But at last an adjustment has been effected, which, while it gives us all of the Territory which is really of consequence to us, and stipulates indemnity to Maine for what she concedes, at the same time secures to Great Britain that connection and intercourse between her provinces which is so vital to her, while our only objection to it must be that of the dog in the manger.

And this adjustment, at length and with so much effort and under such eminent auspices effected, is now to be crushed and broken up if possible, and our relations with our formidable neighbor thrown again into chaos, our borders into collision, and our attitude of peace for one of angry manifestoes and bristling bayonets—and all for what? Does one of the cabal think or dream of obtaining better terms? Is there one so ignorant as not to know that the Treaty gives us all we now possess, ever have possessed, or ever can hope to possess, unless we take it at the point of the bayonet—and not of one but fifty thousand bayonets? What?

We need not malignancy can prompt their course? first, to drive DANIEL WEBSTER and his colleagues from the Cabinet, and make room for Loco-Focos, who will cooperate in restoring the Van Buren office-holders to place and salary; secondly, to make some personal capital for Mr. CLIFFORD and two or three kindred demagogues in Congress from Maine, who now keep behind the curtain, but who intend to come out in due time as enemies of the Treaty, and ride the hobby to the death. If this be so, the end is worthy of the means and the instruments.

We see a rumor that John Tyler is linked with the plotters against the consummation of the Treaty, with a view to the election of his Cabinet from their party. We thought we could credit almost any hard saying of Mr. Tyler, but we cannot believe this.

**The Herald of yesterday says:**

"We are informed, on what we conceive to be competent authority, that the *ultimatum of the Senate* will form a coalition, and reject the treaty by a very considerable majority. This treaty, it will be recollected, is nearly the same which grew out of the award of the King of the Netherlands. If there is any difference, the terms are not deemed so favorable as that was. That treaty was rejected by the Senate during the Presidency of General Jackson—the Whig party, then in a minority, being the principal opponents of it. The truth of the first sentence of this extract, so far as it regards the Whigs, may be inferred from the *last* of the last. When was a Treaty made by Mr. Livingston on the Boundary Question rejected by Whig votes? Will the Herald inform us? When was such a Treaty ever submitted to the Senate for ratification? Let us know.

When Maj. Noah announced his intention of replying to the 'pull' of his new enterprise in the *Albany Evening Journal*, we published the article and stated the fact that a reply would appear in 'The Union' of that day, so as to cause a rush for that paper. The Major now grumbles that we did not publish the reply also! This is pushing the rule that 'one good turn deserves another' out of all reason. Surely, a paper which publishes the List of Letters, and other Government Advertisements 'By Authority' ought to have circulation enough to let the public see the first Editor making at defending himself.

\*These Lists are required to be published in two papers of the largest circulation.

From LOUISIANA we have one day later but nothing decisive.

**THE JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE** for July contains many articles exceedingly interesting and valuable to practical and scientific men. We particularly noticed the mode of tracing the curved Northern Boundary of the State of Delaware, the Aqueduct Engraving, Patent Anchors, Four and Six-wheeled Engines, &c. If this Journal is not well supported, it shows a disgraceful want of appreciation in that numerous class for which it is intended.

A large and enthusiastic meeting to form a Clay Club was held at Allegheny, Pa. on the 21st ult. Mr. Henry Irwin was elected President, a series of strong and able resolutions was passed, and a committee appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws.

LYNDE MR. WALTER, Editor of the Boston Transcript, died in Boston on the 24th, aged 43 years. (It is remarkable that he issued the first number of the Transcript just twelve years before.) Mr. Walter was a man of amiable character and decided talent. His illness has been a long and severe one.

HARDY ANDY, by S. Lover, No. VII, has just been published by D. Appleton & Co.

The Portland Advertiser urges the claim of that port as a suitable one for the arrival of the proposed line of French steam packets.

**City Retrenchment.**

We were perfectly aware, when we took ground in favor of honest and thorough Retrenchment in our City Expenditures, that we should encounter enmity and misrepresentation therefor. Our City pays compensation to some 1500 persons, and there are perhaps 500 more who live by fact or other charges paid by citizens for official services. Now the eloquence of Demosthenes, the judgement of Solomon, would not convince one of these two thousand functionaries that his own pay or perquisites should be subjected to the Reforming Process. Retrenchment in the abstract all will agree to be an excellent thing; a reduction of other men's compensation is very well; but do not touch mine, unless to increase it. To subtract a single dollar is conspiracy, robbery and treason. This is what old Stapleton calls 'Human Nature,' and a public journal can never run aright without suffering some. Those who are to be benefited by the Retrenchment are the great body of the community, and they never thank you. They are satisfied with making a vague clamor against official extravagance about Election, cursing the Collector when he comes round with his increased tax-bill, and then letting things take their own course. On the other hand, the salary-men have each a distinct, tangible, keenly-felt interest against reduction. The first word you utter calculated to touch their poor perquisites, touches 'a raw.' They stop your paper if they take it, and proceed to make others do so if they can. Thus we find the following in the *Express* of yesterday:

**Pay of Watchmen.**

To the Editors: JULY 26th, 1842. SAVE FROM OUR FRIENDS—Yours issue of the 24th with which the Tribune has advocated a sweeping of the Loco-Foco office-holders in our city, and now this about to be accomplished, with what zeal Greeley & Co. war up on a poor but respectable portion of Whig expedites and laborers, who are to be reduced to nothing. The argument of the Tribune is, that the services of watchmen can be obtained for less than now paid, and the necessity for their services is not increased. It is only the Poor Man that does watch duty, driven by necessity to obtain bread for his children, and not to board the precious man. And shall his rights be awarded shall the lowest price at which such services can be obtained become the standard? There are men among us who in days of prosperity received \$1200 per year for their services, but whose necessities induce them to solicit from the Common Council appointments more laborious, at less than half their former pay. Shall their necessities establish the price of their present pay? If so, then men who are employed on grounds of character and capacity (clerks in banks and insurance companies, &c.) will become holders, and no office in this city requiring only the services of one man, will have a salary of more than \$600. Does the Tribune long for such an Administration? I would suggest that poor, unfortunate men should know their friends, and that they ought to mark with what zeal they would degrade them, or their services. Let every poor man who feels any self respect, give over the Tribune to its Fourer Association. As old Watson says.

We have given this distributive entire, in order that our readers may see by what kinds of arguments we are met. Our readers already know how true is the assertion that we have 'advocated a clean sweep of the Loco-Foco office-holders.' &c. and they know whether we have urged that 'the lowest price at which such services can be obtained shall become the standard.' We do indeed hold and urge that the fair average price at which similar services may be obtained on private account in any department shall be the standard of official compensation. If the City requires legal services, we insist that she shall pay for them as much as any citizen would be required to pay for similar services, and no more; so if she requires the talents of a Comptroller, Surveyor, Printer, or any body else. Every one can see that if the City were to pay her Printer twenty-five per cent. above the usual price of similar work, under the pretext of being liberal to her Mechanics, it would in fact be giving her tax-payers for the benefit of her tax-consistencies. And this is the precise principle involved in the case under consideration. We would pay a Corporation Counsel the fair market value of a first-rate lawyer's services; and so with Printer's Collector's, Watchman's, and all others. Every dollar above that is a robbery of the public for the benefit of individuals.

We deeply regret that there is not better employment and better pay for Labor generally than at present prevails; but, since the fact is so—since thousands of capable, deservent Mechanics and Workmen now through our City, who would gladly find employment at fifty cents a day, we consider it unjust to tax their poverty and destitution to pay those in public employ more than the fair market value of their services. Our City is soon to be called on for a State Tax of a Quarter of a Million Dollars per annum, and a permanent Water Rate of three times that amount, making an addition of One Million per annum to our public burdens. How are these to be borne in the present depression of business? Must not our ordinary Municipal Expenses be reduced to the lowest practicable limit? We insist that they must, and that the Whig party stands pledged to reduce them, if possible to One Million Dollars per annum. Now every man must know that Three to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars per annum cannot come out of nothing—it cannot be cut off of a few salaries—it can only be saved by a general and thorough Retrenchment. For that Retrenchment we stand—to that we are pledged—for it we shall strive, whoever shall feel touched in his personal interests, and urge our subscribers to 'give over the Tribune.'

**Sheathing Copper.**

To the Editor of the Tribune: I have read your remarks of this morning on the subject of a duty on Sheathing Copper, and I think you are under a wrong impression.

The case is briefly this: a ship has to be sheathed with copper and change her sheathing thereafter, once in about every three years. If a ship changes her copper in New-York, the money expended *here*, aside from the cost of the metal, constitutes nearly one-half the entire expense; and this money goes to our very valuable Marine Railways, and to the half dozen or more trades connected therewith.

On referring to bills of a ship under my management I find the entire expense of changing her copper was \$2,319.

Of this sum—the expenditure other than for metal was \$1,904. Now, a duty of 2 cents a lb. would have turned the scale in favor of changing her copper in Liverpool, in which case this outlay of \$1,094, would have gone to a Liverpool Dockyard.

It should further be borne in mind that the occasion of re-sheathing is not unfrequently improved for going into a general fitting up, and this occupation employs thousands upon thousands all along our sea-board.

There are but four or five establishments for rolling copper in the United States; they do not employ many hands, and have grown rich in the business without any duty. In the event of a duty, these few copper rollers might 'corner' our whole ships, and also our pilot boats, and some craft that are not in the way of being sent to Europe; but the duty would add very little indeed to our revenue, and be *exactly* in conflict with all just notions of PROTECTION.

**A SHIP-OWNER.**

The Pennsylvania State Legislature adjourned yesterday.

The Bunker Hill Monument received its capstone on Saturday.

Robbers and burglars are prowling about Brooklyn.

The thunder storm of Sunday afternoon also visited Boston and Philadelphia. During the blow, all the tents of the Albany encampment on the Common were blown over, and about 15 feet of the flag-staff was broken off, and a large limb was also twisted from the big elm.

At Wayland, 15 miles from Boston, a large three-story house, was struck by lightning and much injured. There were assembled in the house nearly forty persons, including eight of the branch pilots of Boston, who were assembled to attend the funeral of a member of their profession. Every person was more or less affected by the shock, which is described as a very severe one; but providentially no one was killed or dangerously injured. A young woman was the most hurt, her body and one of her lower limbs being scorched and disfigured. She suffered much pain for a while, but in a few hours was considered out of danger. Mr. Oliver, pilot, was badly injured in his stomach. The chair in which he sat had all four legs broken off.

At Baltimore, a house at the corner of Lombard and Albemarle-streets, was struck by lightning. One of the inmates, Mrs. Hutchinson, was severely shocked, and much paralyzed in the head and limbs. The inmates of several houses in the vicinity felt the shock more or less severely.

**THE BARRY CASE.**—The Supreme Court has issued a peremptory order that Mr. Mercein must give up the custody of the child to Mr. Barry immediately. Mr. Mercein's counsel applied for a stay of proceedings, with a view of taking the matter up to the Court for the Correction of Errors. This was denied by the Supreme Court, which thought the case did not present a claim to any such interposition.

**COUNTY COURT.**—This Court, which consists of the Mayor, Recorder, Judges of the Common Pleas and the Court of Sessions, and the seventeen Aldermen of the City, met yesterday at 12 o'clock, in the Aldermen's room. The Recorder moved that the names of his associate Judges (Judges Lynch and Noah, whose right is contested) be enrolled among the members of the Court. The Mayor opposed this, and was answered by Judge Lynch. The Court adjourned without making any decision.

**STURGEON.**—On Tuesday morning a stranger came on board a vessel at the foot of Ann-street, and said he was going to jump overboard. The persons on board paid no attention to him until he had fulfilled his threat, and was seen struggling in the water, unable to swim. He was rescued as soon as possible, but not until life had become extinct.

A dreadful hail-storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, passed over the southern part of Washington county, Pa. and a part of Greene county, on Wednesday afternoon last—immense damage was done to the crops, fences, &c.

In Springfield, Mass., on Saturday night, there was an affray, arising from some of the workmen in the Chicopee Mills, attacking a house of bad reputation, which was defended by the owner, who killed one man and badly wounded another.

The report of a steamboat explosion at Boston was the hoax of some would-be wit, who wished to display his powers of invention at the expense of the feelings of all who had friends in that vicinity.

At Macon, Ga., a massive burial-ground has been laid out, and entitled Rose Hill Cemetery. It embraces about forty-six acres, and is tastefully arranged, with winding paths, springs, hills and dales, &c.

The wife of Mr. James K. Corey died at Lyman, New-Hampshire, from a premature delivery caused by fright at seeing her husband brought home covered with blood from a wound given by a drunken neighbor.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Cornelius Emmons, an aged and respectable resident of Gravesend, died from the effects of a dose of laudanum, taken by mistake for paregoric.

The thunder-storm, last week, was very severe at Cape Cod, accompanied with hail. The wind blew with unusual violence, prostrating trees and unroofing salt-works, &c.

**Crops; Business; Millerism in Albany, &c.**

Correspondence of The Tribune. ALBANY 26th July, 1842.

From every part of the country we receive the cheering news of an abundant harvest. Almost every paper teems with the important news that the husbandman will be amply repaid for his toil and labor, and shows us the important lesson that no man in this free and wide-extended country need want, if his energies are directed properly to agriculture. I often wonder, when I look upon the state of society in our large cities, the exertion used, &c. to obtain a scanty subsistence, that so great a proportion of the human race look no better to their own interests than to stay about the cities, when so great inducements are offered in almost every part of this land.

All is quiet and still here, with the exception of a religious frenzy which has taken possession of some of our citizens respecting the final close of all things on earth next year. This is believed by some; and report says that some valuable farms are offered by persons in different sections of the country for one half, and in some instances for one quarter of their real value, they sincerely believing that, by the 3d of April next, the earth, with all its ungodly inhabitants, will be burnt up. Alas! poor human nature can be led to believe in any religious doctrine, be it ever so absurd.

**Street Peddling.**

Mr. Editor: To observe that the Dealers in the Third Ward, comprising all descriptions of merchants, have united together in a body to break up the infamous system of 'peddling' as it now exists in that Ward. This evil has been gaining ground the last ten years, and unless remedied is applied by enforcing the statutes, it will be foolish in the extreme for any one to attempt to make a living by his business. If I am informed correctly, and I believe it to be the truth, these peddlers set all informers at defiance. Some instances of the manner in which they agree with the tenants on whose walks they offer for sale their wares and merchandise, are really astounding. I am informed that a dealer in hats pays \$300 for his privilege; a dealer in jewelry, &c. pays \$700; and a dealer in crockery, who has been in this Country about two years, employs half a dozen women to dispose of his goods—all without any license and to the serious injury of every honest dealer who supports a family, and in accordance with the law pays taxes. It is also said that in Chatham st. they threaten to break the windows of every man in front of whose store they squat, who threatens to drive them off from their premises. Cannot the Ward unite in a body to break up this evil? All that it requires is a consolidation of the whole. For an Alderman to make any attempt to remove the nuisance is altogether out of the question, and the Street-Inspectors are no better. Cannot all the Wards unite in a body, appoint their delegates, and meet in Convention and carry out the intentions of the statutes? It can be done. Let us then proceed to the work before us, and we can compel what we now ask for—the removal of an evil that sets at defiance equal laws and equal rights.

**A TAX-PAYER.**

**Ohio—Politics: Corwin; Shannon; Clay, etc.—Prospects—Abolition—Cincinnati Business—Fair—Fine Arts—Presbyterian Convention, &c.**

CINCINNATI, July 27, 1842.

Tom Corwin's reelection as Governor is considered certain. The Loco-Focos are divided into two factions—one exclusively Bentonian, hard-earned certain. The other friendly to a property-restricted Banking system. Gov. Shannon has not yet taken sides; waiting, probably, the turn of the tide; but on whichever side he chooses to throw himself, certain defeat awaits him. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands, and the Whigs are too good-natured to interfere in such a brotherly demonstration.

Our friends are already organizing in some of the Counties preparatory to the Fall Election, nominating candidates, &c. THOMAS EWING will take Mr. Senator Allen's place on the next 4th of March. His popularity is unbounded, and is the merited reward of his gallant and honorable conduct in retiring voluntarily from the Cabinet of President Tyler. There is the greatest enthusiasm also for HENRY CLAY—Nine Cheers for Farmer Harry! being the regular burden of every Whig hurrah. We are proud and happy to witness the intrepid stand which is now taken by the Eastern press in his favor—The Tribune among the first—You are now in just the right position, and the sooner every Whig paper wheels into the line, the better. Head and heart may now go together in support of the man who has always been the favorite, and is now admitted to be the most available candidate.

A Presbyterian Convention was held in Dr. Beecher's Church some three weeks since, at which Dr. Cox of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. Bannock of New-York were present. Anti-Slavery resolutions were passed, of the strongest complexion, which caused the withdrawal of two Kentucky gentlemen, who were the only Southern Clergymen present. Abolition is steadily on the increase; but not to the 'Liberty Party,' which is the cognomen assumed by the Political-organization folks. Their candidate for Governor, will, notwithstanding his great personal popularity, obtain hardly more than three thousand votes in the State.

Business is as dull with us as it is every where else. There is nothing doing, except in the way of building, of which there has been a good deal during the present season. The Catholics are putting up a Cathedral in the South-western part of the city, which it is expected will rival any similar structure in the Country. They have also recently finished a new German Church, which was consecrated with great ceremony on the 3d inst. Among other handsome blocks which are going up, I notice an elegant row of stores on Main st. the property of your fellow citizen, Mr. Edwin Forrest, who has recently finished an engagement at our Theatre.

The Annual Fair of the Mechanics' Association of this city attracted much attention during its continuance. Among other articles on exhibition were some handsome specimens of American manufactured Silk by Mr. Gill of Highland County. They included all the varieties, from Sewing Silk to the finest Satins. He represents the demand as more than commensurate with his means, nor does he hesitate to give it as his opinion that our Country will eventually grow all the Silk used here, under an adequate protection.

Simultaneous with the Mechanics' Fair, the Cincinnati Academy of the Fine Arts exhibited an elegant collection of Paintings and Statuary—the work of our own Artists. It may not be known to your readers that our city boasts more distinguished names in these branches, than any city of the size in the Union. Two Artists from Cincinnati are now in Italy, and a third, Mr. Nathan F. Baker, recently embarked for your city.

Eight thousand dollars damages was returned recently to the United States Circuit Court, in two suits against Neil, the stage man, for injuries sustained by the plaintiffs, Peck and son, of your city. In an upset two years ago near Marietta. A bill of exceptions, I understand, has been taken, but there is no probability of a reversal.

Yours, F. R. L. P. S. Our harvest is over, and crops are most abundant. Fruits will be plenty. Exchange on New-York 45 per cent. premium.

The British steamer Tevlet, recently from Vera Cruz, took fire in Havana on the 14th inst., from spontaneous combustion of the coal in her lower hold. The money and ammunition was gone out. The steamer was then filled with water from her engines.

A SNAKE STORY.—A rattlesnake of the largest kind was killed on Tuesday last on Guldin's Hill in this country, near the Black Bear tavern, in the following singular manner. A little boy who had been engaged on the hill in assisting to make staves, mounted a mulberry tree in his neighborhood. He had not been on long when his hand came in contact with the tail of the snake, which was a few feet above his head;—it gave its usual signal of attack; when the boy became acquainted with his situation, he made a rapid descent, followed by his snake-ship. He fortunately laid hold of a club and bruised his head before he reached the ground. The snake measured 6 feet, and its tail contained 11 rattles, and was supposed to be about 14 years old. [Reading Dem.]

A *fool-daring feat* was performed by a younger named Bones last evening in this village. He ascended the north end of the Congregational Church, so along the ridge of the roof and up the steeple to the top of the vane, a distance of about two hundred feet, by the aid of nothing but the lightning rod attached to the building. From the ground to the top of the vane is 125 feet. After swinging awhile upon the vane, and dancing a jig upon the brass ball, he descended again, with apparent self-confidence that he had not been in the least exposed to danger.

There is no man in his senses, nor more than one fool in ten thousand, who would venture on such a journey. [Stamford Cour. Adv.]

POSTMASTER'S COMMISSIONS.—We are glad to have it in our power to announce that the Postmaster-General has recinded the order readjusting and reducing the commissions of Deputy Postmasters. This order, originally made with great reluctance by him, was precautionary. He had just grounds to apprehend a deficiency in the revenue of the Department to meet its current obligations. The economy which he has been enabled to introduce into the service, and the increased vigilance of the Deputy Postmasters in the execution and enforcement of the laws regulating their duties, have satisfied him that, with a continuation of a like service by all the agents of the Department, its obligations may be met by its income, during the present year. [Madisonian.]

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—The State prisoners confined in Bristol Jail made an attempt to escape from confinement on Friday night last. They succeeded in making a large aperture in the wall of the prison, but were detected before they had accomplished their undertaking, by the guard on duty, outside. [Prev. Chron.]

A company has been organized in Indiana to construct a canal from Fort Wayne on the Wabash to Elkhart on the St. Joseph, to be called the Erie and Michigan canal. The distance is sixty miles. This canal, together with the Wabash and Erie canal, would open a water communication between lakes Michigan and Erie through the St. Joseph and Maumee rivers.

We understand that a Cherokee, a few days since, killed a lady of Benton county, at Batty's Prairie. The citizens of the neighborhood, on both sides of the line, immediately hung a trap upon the fellow when taken up confessed his guilt, and seemed to make little opposition to atoning for the murder with his life. So says our informant. [Arkansas Int.]

**BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.**

**The North-Eastern Boundary.**

The Madisonian has at last announced in an article published in an *extra* on Monday, that the conventional line of boundary has been agreed on.

The following outline of terms is of course semi-official: "Every body knows that the territory in dispute embraces all the region of the Upper St. John, and the general understanding now is, that this region is to be divided into unequal parts; the largest and by far the most valuable to be assigned to Maine, together with considerations assigned to Maine, together with considerations assigned to the navigation of the St. Johns (both sides of the lower of which belong to England) of the greatest importance to the value of the timber growing on its branches. Other important arrangements in different parts of the line, hitherto unsettled, in various places between Maine and the Lake of the Woods, are rumored as likely to take place.

"We doubt not the Administration knows what it is about, and in due time we shall see."

**Pay and Milage of Members—Army Bill—Revenue Bill, &c.**

Correspondence of the Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26.

IN SENATE, to-day, a report from the Treasury Department was presented sitting the public receipts for the former half this year at \$12,967,513 and the expenditures for the same time \$16,903,613.

Mr. SMITH of Ct. presented resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut in favor of the repeal of the Bankrupt and Distribution Laws, in favor of discriminating duties, cash payments, and the raising of the necessary revenue for an economical administration of Government.

The bill regulating defects in the Post Office laws was taken up but soon laid over and several private bills were passed.

The Revenue Bill was then taken up and Mr. EVANS in his usually clear and concise manner made an *exposé* thereof. The question on the amendments it is understood is to be taken to-morrow. The Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. ELLMORE observed that the late stage of the season and the important business yet to be transacted rendered necessary the fixing of a time for the termination of the already protracted debate on the Army Bill, and offered a resolution to terminate debate on the amendments of the Senate thereto, in Committee of the Whole, to-day at one o'clock, which was adopted: Yeas 91, Nays 56.

The Army bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole on the Union, (Mr. SUMMERS in the chair) the question being on concurrence in the amendment No. 1 of the Senate striking out the proviso of the House reducing the number of non-commissioned officers and privates to the number fixed by the act of 1821, and providing that none of the appropriation shall be paid to the regiment of dragoons of 1846. Mr. STANLEY, from the Military Committee, said that the Senate's bill for the reorganization and reduction of the Army was under the consideration of that Committee, and would soon be brought forward for the action of the House. Mr. ADAMS advocated the insisting on the proviso for the reduction of the Army, referring to the want of revenue of Government, and saying that the President, without any authority of law whatever, was levying taxes on our importations, and reviving the system of Charles I. of collecting ship-money, for which he was brought to the block.

He opposed the principle of standing armies, and said the increase proposed by the Administration in the Navy and Army would cost \$40,000,000 this year. Mr. EVERETT opposed concurrence with the Senate, and alluded to the present favorable state of the negotiation with Great Britain. Messrs. HOLMES and W. C. JOHNSON opposed and Mr. WARREN of Ga. advocated the proposed reduction. Mr. ALLEN of Mo. protested against raising a cry in advance, before the particulars were known against the arrangement said to be effected on the Boundary Question, and dwelt at some length on this subject, expressing regret that the line had not been run according to the treaty of 1783, and that the rights of the United States and Maine had not been defended. Mr. BOWNE, five minutes before one, got the floor and raised a loud cry of 'gag' in opposition of the minority against the Whig party.

The hour of one having arrived the Committee proceeded to vote. The first amendment of the Senate (above given) was *non-concurred in*: Yeas 49, Nays 100.

Amendment No 2, to strike out the proviso of the House to the item for commutation of officers' subsistence—that no additional rations shall hereafter be allowed to commanding officers of separate forts was *non-concurred in*: Yeas 46, Nays not counted.

The amendment for arrearages and preservation of the public property at several places, \$15,000, was concurred in, and that inserting a section for carrying on improvements in the Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio and Arkansas rivers, \$100,000, Mr. Barnard moved to amend by including the Hudson River; rejected—Yeas 42, Nays not counted. Several amendments to include other rivers were made, and rejected—one by Mr. SEXTON to include Salt River [laughter] was adopted. The amendment of Senate was then rejected.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, where the action of the Committee was confirmed except the appropriation for Salt river, which was excluded—the Whigs, no doubt, concluding that they will have no occasion to navigate that diabolical stream. The vote on the rejection of amendment No. 1 (for the reduction of the army, as above given) was Yeas 65, Nays 117, and on the item relative to the navigation of rivers, Yeas 75, Nays 90. The bill being thus disposed of was returned to the Senate.

The bill for the permanent employment of certain heretofore temporary clerks in the Post Office Department was with the Army bill reported to the House, and passed.

Mr. ARNOLD at length succeeded in introducing his bill for the reduction of the pay and mileage of members of Congress. Messrs. RUSSELL and J. G. FLOYD objecting, the rules were suspended: Yeas 93; Nays 43.

The bill was read through, and Mr. WISE objecting to its second reading, the question came up under the rule, "Shall the bill be rejected?" Mr. ARNOLD advocated the bill as a measure of retrenchment, demanded by the universal depression and embarrassments existing among the people. Messrs. BRIGGS and UNDERWOOD favored the reference of the bill, and the candid examination of the subject. Mr. WM. COIT JOHNSON opposed the bill, and gravely (I gave notice of an amendment which he desired to offer, authorizing each member to draw whatever he considers his services worth, not to exceed \$2 per diem. He himself in this case would draw the whole \$3. Mr. WISE opposed the bill, and avowed his readiness to go to increase the pay of Members of Congress, whom he considered poorer paid, according to their services, than any other class of Government officers. He said he would vote no more pay for themselves until they had appropriated for the pay of all officers under Government.

Mr. WISE moved to lay the bill on the table; rejected: Yeas 31; Nays 108.

**ARGUS.**

Mr. Clay's Speech at the Festival at Lexington, Ky., Mr. Chief Justice ROBERTSON'S ADDRESS as the President at the Meeting, and Mr. CLAY'S FAREWELL SPEECH on retiring from the United States Senate, published in a neat Pamphlet and for sale at this office Price 12 cts. each, or \$1 per dozen.

Doctor Lardner's Lectures.—The second edition of Doctor Lardner's Course of Lectures delivered a Noble's is just published and for sale at this office. Price 50 cts. The subjects embraced in the Lectures are Electricity—The Sun-Galileo—The Earth—Magnetic Needle—Latitude and Longitude—Bleaching, Tanning—Popular Fallacies—Light—Falling Stars—Temporary Stars—Historical Sketch of Astronomy—The Solar System—Scientific Discoveries—Sound—Vibrations of the Retina—Visual Battery—Steam Engines of Great Britain and America.

FROM MATAMORAS.—The Creole brings dates to early in the month, and a letter published in the Courier, dated the 2d, states that Gen. Arana has resigned the command of the Eastern division of the Mexican Army. Gen. Hayes, his successor, arrived at Matamoras a few days since. He intends to visit this place, and then examine the adjacent towns and villages along the frontier. The Texans are on the defensive, and do not venture farther than Bexar. Gen. Well commands about 1,200 men on the Rio Grande, and his scouting parties are pushed almost as far as Bexar. [N. O. Bulletin.]

THE DROWNED LADY.—The body of the young lady found in the water at the foot of Batter-street, in this city, has been identified as that of Miss Sear, of Upper Canada. A reward of \$100 had been offered for her body. She was of a wealthy and distinguished family residing in Upper Canada, and having been in a deranged state of mind for a length of time, it was thought best to place her in the Lunatic Asylum in this State. She was in company with her brother and some others. They had taken the steamerboat Troy, from Albany, on the 15th inst., and while approaching the wharf at the foot of Barclay-street, she made her escape through the cabin window, and was drowned. [Brooklyn Star.]

SCURVIE.—The wife of Robert Leinwood, in Liberty, Mo. committed suicide last week, by cutting her throat in a shocking manner. She was first found by her husband in a room at a shop, where she had attempted to bleed herself to death, by cutting the leg above the knee and cutting deep gashes in the thigh; the same operation was performed upon one arm, and a cooper's adze was the instrument used to inflict the wounds; but failing in these attempts, her next resort was to cut her throat; this she accomplished. Before committing the act, she completed her work, set everything to rights, and sent her children out to pick berries. [Belmont Signal.]

ONE OF THE PLEBEIAN'S EMBASSIES ARRIVED.—Ira Collins, of Lebanon, (Conn.) was yesterday, in this city, on charge of attempting to excite insurrection. He came to Gloucester, three weeks ago, and came to this city on Saturday. "He went to see a worthy colored man, and stood to him that Dorr was in the neighborhood of the State, and that an attempt would be made to fire this city. He said that men were ready to do it, and urged the colored man to join in it. It was committed and will be examined to-day." [Prev. Jour. of Mass.]

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Mr. Lyman Munroe, of Windham, Greene County, lost his life a few days since at Cabonville Pa., in consequence of falling from the loft of a leather factory into a vat of hot liquor.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Up to this time this city is healthy. The only epidemic felt now is the want of funds; and this disease has not been to general or malevolent within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. [N. O. Picayune.]

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.—The operation of tying the external iliac artery for aneurism of the femoral artery, was yesterday performed at the Alms House Hospital by Dr. Power, assisted by Dr. Asman. [Baltimore Patriot.]

A STRANGE PASSENGER.—We learn that on Saturday evening, as one of the clerks in our post office was opening a Savannah